Skull-dimensions :—

Subspecies..	*azteeus.*	*megalotus.*	*meridensis.*	*flavus.*	*modestus.*
Sex	♂.	♂.	♀.	♀.	♀.
Specimen ..	Type.	73.2.24.5.	Type.	97.7.24.1.	Type.
Greatest length.....	94	91	..	94	87·5
Basal length	83	..	74	82	77·5
Zygomatic breadth ..	66	56	54	63	57
Interorbital breadth..	22·5	19	19·3	20	19·3
Breadth of brain-case.	44	39	39·5	40	38
Palate length	40	40	35	41	37
Combined length of:					
five upper cheek teeth	21·6	20	18	21·3	18·5
„ lower „	24	23	20	24·3	21·7
upper molars	14	13	12	13·3	12
lower molars	16·3	15·3	14·7	16	14·7
Height of lower jaw..	46·7	41	40	43·3	40

XLIV.—*On a new Species of* Atherura *discovered by Capt. Guy Burrows on the Congo.* By Oldfield Thomas.

The British Museum owes to the generosity of Capt. Guy Burrows, late Commissioner of the Aruwimi district of the Congo, the skeleton of an *Atherura* obviously different from any described species. The skin has unfortunately been lost; but in this group the characters of the skull afford the chief distinguishing marks, and I have therefore no hesitation in describing the species as new. It may be called

Atherura Burrowsi, sp. n.

Size even less than in *A. centralis*, Thos., of Monbuttu *, itself distinguished from the West-African *A. africana* by its smaller size and less inflated skull. Nasals very small, short, narrow, parallel-sided. Frontal region not inflated at all, scarcely concave medially. Supraorbital edges rounded, parallel, without postorbital projections. Interparietal large, projecting far forward, so that the median parietal suture is only about one third the length of the antero-posterior diameter of the interparietal; in *A. africana* and *centralis* the two measurements are about equal. A vacuity present in the middle line of the palate halfway between the palatal foramina and the premolars. Middle line of palate not raised up into a central ridge, and the basioccipital equally smooth.

Milk-premolar still in place, but the last molar up and

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 88 (1895).

already worn. All the cheek-teeth small, rounded, and apparently less high-crowned than usual; last molar particularly small, little more than half the area in cross-section of m^2.

Dimensions of the skull:—

Greatest length 85·5 millim.; basilar length 69; zygomatic breadth 42; nasals, greatest length (diagonally) 22·5, length to anterior notch 18, greatest breadth 11·7, least breadth 10·5; interorbital breadth 24; length of parietal suture 7; interparietal 22 × 19·3; breadth between outer angles of anteorbital foramina 25; diastema 24·2; palate length from henselion 35; length of upper cheek tooth-series 15·2. Lower jaw: condyle to incisor-tip 51; height to condyle 18·6; length of tooth-series 16·6.

Hab. Lower Aruwimi River, close to its junction with the Congo.

Type. B.M. no. 2. 2. 28. 1. Collected and presented by Capt. Guy Burrows.

This interesting rodent is conspicuously different from *A. centralis*, its nearest ally both zoologically and geographically, by its smaller size, smaller nasals, larger interparietal, and the other details above described.

XLV.—*A new* Hipposiderus *from Borneo.*

By Oldfield Thomas.

Hipposiderus dyacorum, sp. n.

Allied to *H. bicolor*, with which (using the order of the characters in Dobson's synopsis) it agrees in having $\frac{3}{3}$ premolars, no secondary leaflets on the sides of the muzzle, frontal glands present, the front concave surface of the erect leaf divided by three distinct ridges, and in size. Ears of medium length, slightly surpassing when laid forward the tip of the muzzle; their inner margins convex below, straight above, the tip sharply defined, angular, the upper third of the outer margin flatly concave, the lower part convex, with an obtuse projection at its most convex point. Nose-leaf small, its characters much as in *H. bicolor*, but the horseshoe narrows forward more markedly, and the septum between the nostrils is not thickened.

Anterior upper premolar minute, outside the tooth-row, the large premolar pressed close up to the back of the canine. Below the anterior premolar is also quite small, barely half